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NEWSPAPER IN THE SOUTH.

VOL. XCVII. NEW SERIES—NO. 11,969. LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1901.—TEN PAGES. PRICE (THREE CENTS. ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

**The Weather.**  
Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:  
Kentucky—Fair and warmer Tuesday.  
Wednesday, fair, southerly winds.  
Indiana—Fair Tuesday, except showers  
in northern portion. Wednesday, showers,  
fresh southeast winds.  
Tennessee—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday,  
southerly winds.

## THE LATEST.

Lieutenant Commander Hodgson again occupied the greater part of the time of the Schley Court of Inquiry as a witness yesterday. He declared that the Rear Admiral's conduct at the battle of Santiago was in keeping with his position as Commander-in-Chief. The witness also explained his correspondence with Rear Admiral Schley concerning the colloquy between them during the heat of the Santiago engagement. Capt. Folger, who was also a witness, claimed that Schley's blockade at Santiago would not have proved effective had the Spanish ships tried to escape on a dark day or at night.

Former Gov. Jones, a Democrat, was yesterday appointed by President Roosevelt as Federal Judge in Alabama. The appointment is highly pleasing in Alabama, save to the managers of the Republican machine. It is said he owes his appointment in no small degree to Booker T. Washington. The President asked Prof. Washington to name some Southern Democrats who were capable, and his warmest endorsement was of Mr. Jones. The friendship between Jones and Washington dates back to Jones' term as Governor.

More arms were surrendered by both the union and nonunion forces in Hopkins county yesterday. Gen. Murray has returned to Madisonville from Owensboro, where he conferred with Gov. Beckham regarding the situation. The Governor approved the course pursued by Gen. Murray and stated that he was determined to preserve order in the mining district. There was a renewal of the disorder at the Empire mines in Christian county Saturday night. About 100 shots were fired, but no damage was done.

The merchant millers of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Tennessee and Missouri are preparing to renew their old fight against what they term a discrimination in freight rates in favor of raw wheat as against wheat flour. An attempt will be made to have Congress change the interstate commerce law, which the millers claim is a handicap to the export flour trade. The aid of the President will be solicited.

Messrs. J. J. Schulten and T. L. Burnett were elected members of the Louisville Water Company's Board of Directors yesterday, and they helped to re-elect the old officers of that company. Messrs. P. Booker Reed and C. T. Ballard, Republicans, who claimed to have been elected members of the board, were not allowed to enter the room in which the meeting was held.

When the trial of Caleb Powers is called at Georgetown to-day an effort will be made to swear Judge Cantrill off the bench on the ground of partisan feeling. If they are unsuccessful in this Powers' attorneys will make every effort for a continuance. They will base this motion on a claim that the mandate of the Court of Appeals was improperly filed.

A statement has been issued on behalf of Rear Admiral Sampson to the effect that he did not approve the passages in "Historian" Macley's book calling Rear Admiral Schley a "callid and coward." It is asserted that when Sampson read this far he became angry and refused to go farther, and that his secretary finished the job.

The Alabama Democrats who oppose the ratification of the new Constitution at a meeting held in Birmingham yesterday, proposed that an election of white voters only be held one week in advance of the regular election, each side to be bound by the result. It is believed the ratificationists will reject this proposition.

Four men were killed, two were mortally wounded and three others were slightly wounded during a fight which occurred Sunday between the Morgans, of Lee county, Va., and the Chadwells, of Claiborne, Tenn., at Big Springs, near Tazewell, Tenn. The fight took place near a church while services were in progress.

Judge Hanson Kennedy, of Carlisle, who was nominated by the Democrats of the Eighteenth judicial district to make the race for Circuit Judge, has been forced, on account of ill-health, to decline the nomination. J. J. Osborne, of Cynthiana, has been chosen in his place.

The House of Deputies of the Episcopal Triennial Conference in San Francisco, after an animated debate, yesterday adopted an addition to that portion of the constitution prescribing the form of worship, which is expected to result in a large increase in membership.

In his charge to the grand jury at Newport yesterday, Circuit Judge Hodge directed an investigation, not only of the poolrooms, but also the manner and method adopted by city and county officers, acting without process of Circuit Court, to close them.

## JONES NAMED

Appointed Federal Judge  
In Alabama.

### FRIENDSHIP FOR THE NEGRO

WON FOR HIM THE UNEXPECTED HONOR.

### EARLY FRIEND OF TUSKEGEE.

When President Asked Prof. Washington To Recommend a Man  
Choice Fell Upon Jones.

### HE IS POPULAR IN ALABAMA.

Washington, Oct. 7.—[Special].—The President to-day appointed ex-Gov. T. G. Jones, of Alabama, Judge of the Federal judicial district of Alabama, made vacant by the death of Judge Bruce. Judge Jones is a gold Democrat and during the Constitutional Convention opposed the adoption of the disfranchising clause in the new Constitution which will be ratified in November. He is one of the best lawyers in the State and was strongly endorsed by the Alabama bar. In Alabama circles it is understood that Judge Jones owes his appointment in no small degree to Prof. Booker T. Washington.

President Roosevelt has a high regard for Prof. Washington and several days ago consulted him regarding Southern patronage. The high character of Judge Jones, and the position he holds in the estimation of the people of the State singled him out as good material for the first experiment in the matter of the so-called "Southern policy."

### Other Democrats Chosen:

The fact that the President has selected Senator McLaughlin's candidate, Loomis Blacklock, for the South Carolina collectorship, and that John G. Capers, another Democrat, has been appointed Republican National Committeeman of South Carolina, coming with the announcement from the White House to-day that a Democrat has been appointed to one of the highest positions in Alabama, has caused a good deal of speculation as to the attitude of the regular Republican organizations in the South toward the new President.

At present all the officeholders in the South are Republicans and in their several positions largely control the actions of their party. The best opinion is that self-preservation will prevent their splitting with the Executive, even if the unexpected happens and the President continues to ignore them in the matter of appointments.

Few politicians believe that the appointment of Democrats not entirely in sympathy with their party will have any perceptible effect upon the actual number of votes cast for and against the two parties in the South. Measured by votes alone, the Democrats are about to gain more than they lose.

### FRIENDSHIP FOR THE NEGRO.

It Was That Which Won Mr. Jones His Appointment.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—[Special].—The Inter Ocean's Washington correspondent telegraphs his paper to-night as follows: "The appointment of ex-Gov. Thomas G. Jones, of Alabama, as United States Judge for the Middle and Northern districts of that State was made by President Roosevelt to-day as the beginning of his new policy in regard to Southern appointments. Gov. Jones has always been a Democrat, but one of the old Southern school, who held himself responsible to high ideals while in office."

"He was the youngest officer on Gen. Gordon's staff in the Confederate army. As a lawyer and a politician since the war, he has been a strong defender of the Constitution, and has refused to follow the Democratic party through all its wanderings in the wilderness of doubtful issues. He did not desert that party, but ceased to advocate its policies."

### Favors Negro Education.

"Mr. Jones owes his appointment largely to the way in which he treated the negroes of Alabama while he was Governor and since. As Governor, he insisted that he was Governor for all the people, black and white, and he tried to enforce the laws against lynching. He tried to encourage the negro schools and he opposed efforts to reduce their educational fund to correspond to the taxes the negroes paid. He was the friend of the Tuskegee Industrial Institute for the education of negroes in trades, and was the first Governor to visit the institution. He became acquainted with Prof. Booker T. Washington, who established the school, and has been the friend of Washington ever since."

### Opposed Disfranchisement Clause.

"In the Constitutional Convention which has been in session all summer Gov. Jones made a stiff and stubborn fight against the suffrage clause which was patterned after the Grandfather clause in the Louisiana Constitution, because he believed it to be not only unfair toward the negroes, but because it was in conflict with the United States

## AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN DIED AFTER BRIEF ILLNESS

The Ruler Was Seriously Stricken On September 28 and Expired Five Days Later.



ABDUL AHMAN KAHN, THE LATE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

London, Oct. 7.—A news agency publishes the following dispatch from Simla, dated this evening:

Habib Oullah Kahn, eldest son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, has reported to the British agent at Kabul that the Ameer died last Thursday, after a brief illness. A dispatch to the Associated Press from Simla says the Ameer was taken seriously ill September 28. Habib Oullah Kahn, on October 2, asked in Dunedin that public prayers be offered for the Ameer. On the morning of October 3, Habib Oullah Kahn announced that his father had expired at 3 o'clock that morning. Nothing is known of the state of affairs at Kabul.

### Shock To England.

No confirmation has been received at the Foreign Office of the reported death of the Ameer of Afghanistan, but the accuracy of the report is not doubted. In view of the existing critical situation in South Africa, the news sent something like a shock through the United Kingdom. Great confidence, however, is expressed on all sides in the ability of the Indian Viceroy to deal with the situation.

## Every Right Abandoned Without Compensation

London, Oct. 7.—The Washington correspondent of the Daily Chronicle gives the alleged substance of a provisional canal treaty abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Commenting editorially upon these advices the Daily Chronicle says: "Englishmen will be startled to learn that we have abandoned our rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and surrendered every disputed point without any compensation. The new treaty is Constitution. He presented a minority report from that of the Franchise Committee, which had that part of the Constitution under consideration."

### How Appointment Came About.

"Gov. Jones owes his appointment to the United States bench to Booker T. Washington and the negroes of Alabama. When Prof. Washington came to the capital a week ago on the invitation of President Roosevelt his appointment was one which the President desired to decide and wanted the negro's advice. He asked Washington whom he should appoint as Judge, and the negro professor declined to nominate anyone, as he was not a politician and had never sought office for his friends."

"The President led him to talk about the leading lawyers of Alabama, and Washington spoke in complimentary terms of several, but when he spoke of Gov. Jones he unconsciously displayed his friendship for the man, and without intending to do so recommended him for the appointment."

When he had finished President Roosevelt said: "I will appoint this man Jones if he will accept the office. From your talk, Mr. Washington, I see you regard him as the best possible man for the place. I believe in your judgment, especially of white men and Democrats, and I will appoint Jones if you think he will accept it."

### Jones Greatly Surprised.

"Prof. Washington did not know whether Gov. Jones would accept the appointment from a Republican President, but he offered to find out. The result of that interview at the White House was that Booker T. Washington left on the midnight train for Montgomery, Ala., to consult Gov. Jones and tell him of President Roosevelt's intention to appoint him. Gov. Jones was surprised, as he had no thought of a Federal appointment. But he recognized it as a great compliment, and when he understood that it was without any suggestion as to the future,

## NEW JUDGE

To Be Demanded For  
Powers' Trial.

### SAY CANTRILL IS BIASED.

COUNSEL WILL TRY TO SWEAR HIM FROM BENCH.

### ANOTHER CARD IF THAT FAILS.

Effort Will Then Be Made To Obtain A Continuance of the Case.

### MANY WITNESSES ON HAND.

Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 7.—[Special].—When the Circuit Court convenes to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock the case of former Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with being an accessory to the murder of Gov. William Goebel, will be called for the second time.

The first trial resulted in a sentence of life imprisonment for Powers, but the prisoner holds to the belief that the second hearing will make him a "free man."

The attorneys for the prisoner will file an affidavit the first thing to-morrow setting forth alleged records which Judge James E. Cantrill should not pre- side over the court in the second trial.

The affidavit was filed to-day, but was not read in open court on account of the absence of the defendant, who will not be brought into the court room until his case is called.

It is apparent that Powers' attorneys want to go into trial if they can succeed in getting Judge Cantrill off the bench. Otherwise they will make a hard fight for a continuance.

### The Allegations Made.

The affidavit is lengthy, contains some ten or twelve reasons, which the prisoner claims are sufficient cause to prevent Judge Cantrill sitting in the case. In substance the affidavit is as follows:

That Judge Cantrill is an ardent Democrat, while the prisoner is a strong Republican; that the Judge was a close personal friend of William Goebel and was deeply stung by his death; that Judge Cantrill is now a Democratic candidate for United States Senator and has shown political feeling against the men accused of Gov. Goebel's murder. The Judge is also alleged to have made remarks from the bench in Powers' first trial which showed that he was prejudiced and was unable to give the defendant a fair trial. The affidavit sets forth that Judge Cantrill bears a personal hostility to Powers, and that he once told C. K. Wallace, of Frankfort, that he had no use for him. The Judge, it is alleged, denied Attorney W. C. Owens sufficient time to make his argument in the first trial and allowed Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin more than the allotted time.

The defendant also claims that the Judge gave an exhibition of his political feeling in his recent charge to the Franklin county grand jury when he compared the deed of Czelogosz, who assassinated President McKinley, to the conspiracy which resulted in Goebel's death, and changing the difference in public feeling at the time the crimes were committed.

### Also Alleges Unfair Methods.

The affidavit also charges that Judge Cantrill showed hostility toward Powers' attorneys in the first trial. The document says that 55 per cent. of the voters of Scott county are Democrats and negroes. The affidavit then suggests that unfair methods were used in the former trial in making up the jury, and the prisoner claims that the Judge in ordering that no preachers of the Gospel or women should visit him in his cell is a further exhibition of an unfriendly spirit.

### Contention of the Commonwealth.

The attorneys for the Commonwealth claim to-night that a recitation of the defendant's exceptions filed in the Court of Appeals. They say the document contains no legal reasons why Judge Cantrill should vacate the bench, and are mere assertions which are unsupported by proof. When the affidavit is read in court Judge Cantrill is expected to announce whether he will preside during the hearing of the case. If he should vacate the bench it will be necessary for the members of the Georgetown bar to select a special Judge.

The attorneys for the Commonwealth to-night prepared a reply to the affidavit, but it is not believed they will file it. It is also the belief that there will be no discussion of the matter by the attorneys, the question as to who will preside over the court resting entirely with Judge Cantrill himself.

### The Continuance Argument.

The prime reason which the attorneys for the prisoner will advance for a continuance of the case is that the mandate of the Court of Appeals granting Powers a new trial has not been properly filed. In court to-day Attorney Jas. C. Simms, one of Powers' counsel, said the Scott Circuit Court could not regain jurisdiction over Powers' case until the

## NOT ONLY NEWPORT FOOLROOMS BUT CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS

Circuit Judge Hodge Delivers a Sensational Charge  
To the Campbell County Grand Jury.

Newport, Ky., Oct. 7.—[Special].—In the Campbell Circuit Court to-day Judge Hodge delivered a charge consisting of sixty-seven typewritten pages to the grand jury. In it he touched upon almost every crime in the criminal code, and the last twenty-five or thirty pages were devoted to a discussion of gambling, including the crime of playing of cent-in-the-slot machines, betting on an election and betting on horse races. The court holds that gamblers are unwelcome in any community. They attract and encourage loafers and a disreputable class of people, who contribute nothing to the Commonwealth except what is from time to time forced from them as fines for shameless breaches of the law. Continuing, the court said:

We come to a subject of general local interest, namely the migration of the Covington poolrooms to this county. During the last month some public interest was caused by the fact that Covington poolrooms, such as a room at Huber's Garden, on the Alexandria pike, the best interests of the community, however, required serious action.

## PROPOSE A VOTE OF WHITE MEN ON ALABAMA'S CONSTITUTION

Those Who Oppose the New Document  
Suggest a Special Election, Each Side  
To Be Bound By the Result.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 7.—[Special].—The first meeting of the Campaign Committee of those Democrats who are opposing the ratification of the new Constitution was held here this afternoon at the headquarters of Gen. Charles M. Shelley, who is State campaign chairman. It appears to be the consensus of opinion that the opposition would win provided the anti-ratificationists were not counted out by fictitious majorities in the black belt. The conference was largely composed of ex-officers, showing in this respect a marked contrast to the ratificationists, who represent the dominant Democratic faction. After an open conference, in which the anti-ratificationists expressed confidence in the result in case of a fair election, the Campaign Committee met in executive session and organized.

As the result of the session the opponents of the ratificationists upon a proposition to submit the question of ratification to a primary election of white voters, to be held a few days before the final election November 11. The terms of the proposition are that the ratificationists and the opponents of ratification shall be allowed equal representation in each voting precinct, and that both sides shall be bound by the result.

Chairman Oscar W. Underwood, of the Ratification Campaign Committee, said to-night that he had not yet received the proposition of the anti-ratificationists, but he would have to be submitted to his committee as a whole. It is the general opinion that it will not be accepted. The anti-ratificationists opened their campaign here with a rally at Seal's Hall to-night, where former Congressman W. H. Denson and J. F. Stallings spoke before about 400 people. They confined themselves chiefly to attacking the suffrage clause of the new Constitution, claiming that it was unconstitutional.

State Chairman William Vaughan, of the Republican State Executive Committee, to-night issued a call for a meeting of his committee to be held at Seal's Hall to-morrow, where former Congressman W. H. Denson and J. F. Stallings spoke before about 400 people. They confined themselves chiefly to attacking the suffrage clause of the new Constitution, claiming that it was unconstitutional.

### Many New Witnesses.

Notwithstanding this complaint of the attorneys for the defense, it is believed to-night that the case will be tried. The statement that Judge Cantrill is too ill to try the case is decided by his failure to appear in court in robust health, but he is much improved, and if there should be a continuance it will not be due to his ill-health. It is understood that the Commonwealth has summoned nearly one hundred witnesses, and that twenty-five of them did not testify in the first trial. From the new witnesses the additional testimony against Powers said to have been obtained is expected to come.

The defense is expected to have summoned sixty or seventy witnesses, attorneys and others interested in the trial. Much of the testimony adduced on both sides in the first trial was superfluous, and the time of the court will not be taken up with it this time. For instance, in the first trial the Commonwealth used at least ten days to prove that Powers organized and brought to Frankfort the army of mountain men. The defense later admitted this to be true, consequently it will not be necessary to go over that part of the testimony so fully.

### The Array of Counsel.

In this second hearing the Commonwealth will be represented by Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin T. C. Campbell, of New York; John K. Hendrick, of Paducah; Victor F. Bradley, of Georgetown; and ex-Judge Ben Williams, of Frankfort.

Powers will be represented by R. C. Kinkead, of Louisville; Jere Morton, of Lexington; James C. Sims, of Owensboro; John W. Douglas, of Georgetown; and R. L. Faulkner, of Barbourville.

Among the first witnesses for the Commonwealth to arrive was F. Wharton Golden, who was so conspicuous in the first trial, and he came from Colorado, where he is now living. Golden, who is greatly improved in health, and says he will return to Kentucky to make his home just as soon as he recovers completely. So far Robert Noaks and Finley Anderson, who testified in behalf of the Commonwealth in the first time, have not put in their appearance.

Mr. Arthur Goebel came to Georgetown Sunday, and brought with him a complete record of Powers' first trial. Mr. Goebel said to-night that he would greatly believe that Gov. Durbin would believe Taylor and Finley, and that both of these would be in the hands of the Kentucky authorities within six months. Mr. Goebel said that Gov. Durbin told him positively that he had not intended to a living being what he would do in regard to the requisition, and that his mind was not made up.

### John D. Wakefield.

## COURAGEOUS.

Rear Admiral Schley's  
Conduct At Santiago

### COMMENDED BY HODGSON.

ACTED AS A COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF SHOULD.

### SAID "DAMN THE TEXAS."

But Words Were Merely Uttered In Moment of Irritation—Capt. Folger's Evidence.

### CLAIMS BLOCKADE INEFFECTIVE

Washington, Oct. 7.—Lieut. Commander Hodgson to-day again occupied the greater part of the time of the Schley Court of Inquiry as a witness. He was followed on the stand by Capt. William L. Folger, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, but commander of the New Orleans during the Spanish war. Lieut. Dyon also was recalled to add some details to his former testimony concerning the coal supply of the American fleet during the Santiago blockade.

Commander Hodgson repeated and extended his story of the battle of July 3, giving the opinion that Commodore Schley's conduct on that occasion was such as that of a Commander-in-Chief should have been. He also explained at some length his correspondence with Admiral Schley concerning the alleged colloquy between them while the Santiago engagement was in progress. He said he had no controversy with the Commodore, but he repeated that the Commodore had said: "Damn the Texas," when told that that vessel was in danger.

### Blockade Ineffective.

Capt. Folger said that the bombardments of the Cristobal Colon on May 31 had been eminently successful in developing the strength of the Spanish shore batteries, and had shown them to be very weak. He also said that if the Spanish vessels had attempted to escape at night they could not have been seen by the blockading fleet in bad weather.

The crowd in attendance was as large as at any previous time, indicating that the interest in the case is unabated. It had been expected that the Navy Department would be able to complete its presentation of the case by the close of last week, but when the court opened to-day Capt. Lemly's list of witnesses still contained almost a dozen names. Prominent among these is Capt. Chadwick, who was Admiral Sampson's chief of staff, and who was in immediate command of the flagship New York during the Santiago campaign.

### Points For Schley.

Lieut. Commander Hodgson, who was navigator of the Brooklyn, was called to continue his narrative, and was on the stand for several hours. The famous Hodgson-Schley correspondence consumed much of the time. The cross-examination developed several points in favor of Schley.

The witness, in response to a request from Mr. Rayner, continued his description of the naval battle of July 3, from the point where he had dropped that description at Capt. Lemly's request where he was on the stand Friday.

"The Brooklyn did all she could. She got into action just as quick as steam could carry her there. We commenced firing as soon as the first gun on the port bow would bear and we kept the port battery firing until she turned with port helm through the arc, turning the aft guns until we got all the starboard guns to bear. We got around as quickly as we could with port helm until we almost paralleled the course of the leading Spanish vessel, when the helm was eased and the ship altered a course parallel to the Viscaya, which was then the leading vessel, although the Maria Teresa probably was farther to the westward than the Viscaya. She was standing at an angle into the shore."

### Oregon Disperses the Gloom.

"When we got around the smoke was so very dense nothing could be seen of anything in the rear of us. The three Spanish vessels were then engaged with the Viscaya, the Colon and the Oquendo. The Viscaya was about 2,500 yards on our starboard bow. Colon probably was a little forward of the starboard beam. The Oquendo was abaft the starboard beam. We continued in that direction when I remarked to Capt. Cook that it seemed rather lonely for us out there. He was in the conning tower. He asked 'Why?' I said that we were all alone with the three Spanish vessels and it seemed that it depended upon us to knock them out. At that time the smoke was so dense I could not see anything, and I supposed that the New York, lying away, the Brooklyn was steaming ahead of the slower vessels. He stepped out of the conning tower and exclaimed to me: 'What's that off our starboard quarter?' I looked in that direction and saw the heavy bow of a ship and said: 'That must be the Massachusetts.' He said: 'No, it could not be the Massachusetts; she has gone to Guantanamo.' I said: 'It must be the Oregon,' and he remarked 'God bless the Oregon.' I said: 'Well, I am very glad to see her. The Oregon was at that time about, I should say, four or five hundred yards off our starboard quarter.

## SHOT TO KILL

Fatal Fight Occurs Near  
Tazewell, Tenn.

### FOUR MEN MEET DEATH.

TWO MORTALLY WOUNDED AND  
THREE OTHERS STRUCK.

### RESULT OF AN OLD FEUD.

Middlesboro, Ky., Oct. 7.—[Special].—Four men were killed, two were mortally wounded and three others were slightly wounded in a fight which occurred Sunday morning at a meeting at the Union Baptist church at Big Springs, ten miles from Tazewell, Tenn., between the Chadwells, of Claiborne, Tenn., and the Morgans, of Lee county, Va. The dead are:

Tip and John F. Chadwell and Rush and Henry Morgan.

Mortally wounded: John Morgan and Asa Chadwell.

Wounded: Jones, leg broken; Neabley, flesh wound; Sheriff Brook, slight.

The shooting occurred just before the 11 o'clock services at church began, and there were several hundred persons in the church building. Tip Chadwell went to a spring, fifty yards from the door. Rush Morgan was at the spring and began firing at Chadwell. Both factions immediately rushed to the door from the church and opened fire. After an exchange of over one hundred shots both sides withdrew. About twenty-five or thirty men were engaged in the fight.

### Congregation Frightened.

I. J. Edwards, a merchant of this city, who was attending the church services, says at the first firing the entire congregation fled to a place of safety.

The direct cause of the trouble grew out of the shooting of James Estep, one of Morgan's followers, a short time ago near Rose Hill, Va., by one of the Chadwells. Estep has existed for years between the two families for years, dating back as far as the Civil War, when the Chadwells were strong Southerners, while the Morgans were Union sympathizers.

Sheriff James Brook attempted to arrest one of the Chadwells, who resisted, and both Brook and Chadwell were wounded.

The situation to-night at the scene of the fight is gloomy, and it is the general opinion that more bloodshed is certain to follow.







## IN FORCE

## Louisville Will Go To Frankfort Friday.

## COMMERCIAL CLUB'S EFFORTS

## WILL RESULT IN ABOUT 500 EXCURSIONISTS.

## TO HAVE SPECIAL TRAIN.

## Two Bands To Go With Visitors, Who Will Probably Be Welcomed By Gov. Beckham.

## TWO STOPS BY THE WAY.

Five hundred strong! This is the way Louisville will move on Frankfort next Friday.

Plans for the trip of the business men of the Falls City to the State capital are rapidly maturing, and there is every indication to bear out the assertion that the excursion will be one of the largest and most successful that ever left under the auspices of a commercial organization. Preparations for the journey have been under way for a month or more, and as the day approached the interest has increased. In fact, it was decided by the Commercial Club early last summer that commercial and industrial Louisville would pay a visit to commercial and industrial Frankfort before November. When the Kentucky River Improvement Association held its last annual meeting at Frankfort the Capital City's business men extended to the Louisville Commercial Club a special invitation to attend. This was early last summer. The trip then planned was on broad lines, a special train being engaged, but it narrowed considerably

G. A. Boyd, chairman; Chas. B. Norton, David Hirsch, John J. Saunders, J. C. Van Pelt, L. H. Wymond, V. H. Englehart, Clarence Dalton and Dr. E. O. Allhands, was appointed to look after all details of the trip. This committee went to Frankfort Saturday to arrange for the stay there. They were told that all had been forgiven and were made acquainted with the plans of entertainment.

## Committee To Work Up a Crowd.

At a meeting of the committee held on the train en route home, it was decided to appoint several subcommittees to make a canvass of the business districts to secure additional excursionists, and the following were named: Main, between Hick and Sixth, Attilla Cox, Jr., D. P. Curry and L. H. Wymond.

Market street, between First and Eighth, Fred Levy, R. W. Brown and Albert Straus.

Fourth Avenue, from Chestnut to river, Dr. E. O. Allhands and J. C. Van Pelt.

The canvass will begin this morning, and will be continued until Thursday night. The L. and N. Railroad Company, which will run the train to Frankfort, yesterday delivered to the



E. J. McDermott, who will respond to address of welcome on behalf of Louisville.

Commercial Club 500 round-trip tickets, and each subcommittee will be provided with a lot of these for sale among the merchants. As it is the desire of the club to have as large a representation as possible, the committee will encourage all efforts of business men to purchase the tickets merely to give the train a strong financial backing. It is expected that every ticket sold will be used. The committee hope to increase the number of tickets already engaged to 600 or more. All members of the Board of Trade, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Louisville Post of the Travelers' Protective Association and Louisville No. 8, B. P. O. Elks, have been invited to go on the excursion. Every member of the Commercial Club has been addressed by letter, with postal card for reply enclosed, and several hundred of these are yet to be heard from. Among those who have agreed to go are:

Mrs. J. D. Brasher, Miss George Brasher, Mrs. R. M. Moore, George M. Little, J. L. Collins, George M. Brasher, Mrs. J. D. Brasher, Harry E. Brasher, John M. Ramsey, C. H. McCarry, Pacific Coal Company, Samuel J. Little, J. M. Merriweather, Thomas J. Bolman, W. P. Cole & Co., W. H. Balknap & Co., J. P. D. White, P. L. McKenna, J. C. Brasher, Manufacturing Company, C. L. Martin, Lucas Moore, J. M. Robinson, Norton

before the day arrived—and twenty Louisville citizens went to Frankfort, headed by a brass band of forty pieces. The Commercial Club paid the railroad the deficit in transportation receipts.

## Committee Bigger Than Delegation.

Frankfort had made elaborate preparations for the reception of the Falls City business and professional men. When that score of brave citizens arrived in the capital they found a Reception Committee in excess of their numbers, the band included. The committee proceeded to show the visitors a good time, extending as many courtesies as if twenty hundred had made the trip. After an enjoyable stay, the party was escorted to the depot, and upon their return home they made the hundreds who did not go begin a series of long regrets.

Then and there it was agreed that Louisville would soon go to Frankfort in sufficient numbers to show that it wanted to make amends. About this time, there appeared in a Frankfort paper a reprint of an editorial stating that the business men of Louisville for their alleged lack of interest in out-of-the-State affairs. Those who had been lukewarm

MAJOR W. S. DEBONEY, Chairman Frankfort Reception Committee.

Co., Louisville Home Telephone Company, John A. Armstrong, Henry F. Duncan, Samuel L. Avery & Co., Charles F. Frick, T. M. Arvitt, D. H. Bowman, J. C. Parker, Paper Company, Bradstreet Mercantile Agency, Adolph Beck, J. C. Boyd, Julius Winter, Jr., J. C. Van Pelt, Thomas J. Dugan, W. H. Baker, the John C. Lewis Company, C. S. Tabb, Karl P. Bierach, A. C. Rucker, Engelhard Grocery Company, W. M. H. H. Holzhner, James J. Butten.

Many of the firms mentioned will send two representatives, several three, and a few four or five.

The tickets will be on sale at the Commercial Club rooms, in the American National Bank building, each day from 9 to 5 o'clock, at \$1 for the round trip.

## To Go On Special Train.

The special train will leave First-street station at 6 o'clock Friday morning. There will be two bands on board. Stops of a half hour each will be made at Lanesburg and Eminence, where speeches will be made and where heavy receptions will probably be given to the Louisville crowd. Frankfort will be reached about 11 o'clock.

The committee on Reception—Major W. S. DeBoney, chairman; Dr. E. E. Hume and John Cassell, president and secretary, respectively, of the Business Men's Association; Col. E. H. Taylor, R. R. McClure, John D. Dryden and Hiter Crockett—will meet the train and escort the delegation to the steps of the Street Railway Company of Frankfort, where a dinner will be taken at the Capital Hotel, which has made a special rate for the party. The President of the Street Railway Company of Frankfort will give free transportation to every Louisville man or woman with a badge on.

SAVING'S Grocery Damage By Fire.

Mr. J. W. Sawyer's grocery, at 326 and 328 East Market street, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$1,500 last night. An alarm was turned in from box 44 at 8 o'clock. Pedestrians passing by the store had noticed fire blazing up in the rear. The cause of the fire was unknown. The damage sustained was mainly to the stock. Both stock and building were fully covered by insurance.

## BELATED

## And Indirect Explanation From Sampson

## IN THE SCHLEY CONTROVERSY

## DID NOT INDORSE "CAITIFF AND COWARD" PORTIONS.

## INSTEAD, HE BOLTED THE JOB.

## His Private Secretary, However, Took the Matter Up and Completed the Approval.

## ABOUT INACCURATE CHARTS.

New York, Oct. 7.—Col. Robert M. Thompson, of this city, president of the United States Naval Academy Alumni Association, makes the following statement to the Associated Press in connection with the Schley inquiry: "There is one story which I am very anxious should be truthfully presented to the public. After Macley's book was published, Macley stated that the proof had been submitted to the commanding officers, including Admiral Sampson, and that they approved his statements. A reporter, calling upon Admiral Sampson when he was ill in his bed, obtained from the Admiral what appeared to be a confirmation of this statement. The Admiral was asked if he had seen and read the proofs of Macley's book, and he said 'Yes.' But unfortunately he was too ill to go into the matter at any length and explain everything, and so the public was so informed and today believes that Admiral Sampson entirely approved the statement that Schley was a coward and a caiff, which was the gist of Macley's charge against Schley.

"I am in a position to state the true facts, and you may absolutely rely upon them as the truth. The proofs were sent by Mr. Macley to Admiral Sampson, with the request that they should be read and corrected. The Admiral at the time was not in good health and did not wish to undertake the labor, but his secretary pointed out that the Macley history was a standard one and used at the Naval Academy as a text book.

The book had been read down through the period of the Spanish War, and it was desirable that there should be no inaccuracy in it.

## Quit the Task Then and There.

The Admiral therefore consented to read the proofs, and he did correct a certain part of them, but as soon as he arrived at the part which contained the statement that Schley was a coward and a caiff, he was very much angered, and said that statement was one that the author had no right to make; that it was unjust and unfair to speak of any naval officer in such terms, and declined to have anything further to do with the proofs.

His secretary, impressed with the great desirability of having the statement of facts accurate, and not believing that the statements of opinions, did, on his own account, compare the book with the records and make on the margins a number of corrections. As these were in the same handwriting as those made when Admiral Sampson was giving his personal attention to the corrections, Mr. Macley was perfectly justified in his statement.

## Sampson's Cause For Silence.

"The order of the Secretary of the Navy, forbidding naval officers to make any statement for publication regarding this controversy, issued immediately after this interview, prevented the above correction being officially made.

"There is one other matter that has been brought up in which accusations of carelessness, to say the least, have been made against the gallant Wainwright, in connection with the chart of the battle of Santiago, prepared and printed in the so-called appendix, yet anyone reading the report accompanying the chart sees that there was no misrepresentation as to what it was. It did not claim to be, and, in the nature of things, could not be, absolutely correct. In the first half hour of the fight, while the smoke of the battle obscured all landmarks, the chart was used to guide the battle was affecting every mind, how could men determine accurately where they were at each particular moment? At the best there could be only, as there was, a general discussion between the navigators, each one of whom claimed to be in the right, and it was only by the aid of the chart that it could be, and where there were differences of opinion, the majority had to decide, and the chart was used, and accepted, and so the board reported.

## All Criticisms Unjust.

"The chart in question, which shows in a general way the positions of the ships, is as accurate as in the nature of things we can make it, and in any event is an approximation of the truth. This description stands true to-day, and all the criticism of Wainwright and the others is entirely unjust.

"I was at the recent yacht races, and I have learned how difficult it is to determine the position of a ship on the water from one point of view. Time and time again people on the yacht were convinced that one or the other boat was gaining, when the apparent time after exposure, it was found that with no fixed standard to guide one, it was very difficult to even approximate the truth.

With this in mind, I readily understand the difference of opinion of several officers, who, during the battle, observed the Brooklyn from varying positions. There is not the least doubt that each one reported the truth as he saw it. The exact truth can be arrived at only by combining all the points of view, or perhaps the exact truth can now never be determined."

About Sampson's Condition.

Rear Admiral Sampson, who is nowjourning in Washington, is profiting by the daily care and attention of one of the best local physicians. He receives no callers at his present home on New Hampshire avenue and is directly under the personal care of Mrs. Sampson.

## STEEL PLANT

## Costing Two Millions May Be Erected.

## BIRMINGHAM'S GOOD LUCK.

## FOUNDRY IRON TO BE WORKED UP AT FURNACES.

## GLASS FIRES ARE STARTED.

## Factories In the Indiana Gas Belt Preparing To Resume Operations Next Month.

## OTHER INDUSTRIAL MATTERS.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—A. W. Thompson, President of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, and a dozen other high officials and directors of that company arrived here to-day from Chicago and were met by steel experts from Pittsburgh, with whom they at once went into conference. In an authorized interview, President Thompson afterward said that his company had in view the immediate erection of a large steel plant in this district, and that the next few days would determine the matter in all its details. He said: "To be candid, the Republic Iron and Steel Company desires and needs a large steel mill in this community. There is no use for us to manufacture and sell foundry iron when we could manufacture and sell it at a profit. People who buy Birmingham iron do this and we might as well do it. The Birmingham district is the greatest mineral district in the world. Its natural resources are unsurpassed, and its future is too bright for me to picture. Steel experts who have met us here will render an opinion in a few days, and then we will act."

It is regarded as practically certain that the steel mill will be built. It will be located at Thomas, where the Republic Company has three large furnaces, and will cost two million dollars, so it is said.

## WILL RUN DAY AND NIGHT.

## Licking Rolling Mill Company Also Enlarging Its Plant.

Covington, Ky., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The rolling mill of the Licking Rolling Mill Company, which has its plant at the foot of Eleventh and Twelfth streets, has purchased a large tract of ground adjacent to the mill, and is erecting a new plant, on which will be built a cogging mill, in which will be employed about forty hands. The plant will run day and night.

## LIGHTING GLASS FIRES.

## Big Factories In Indiana Preparing To "Blow In."

Anderson, Ind., Oct. 7.—Pipes were started in the furnaces of the trust window glass factories throughout the town. The local managers and the superintendents are hustling about to have things in readiness for the starting of all the factories of the American Window Glass Company on November 1. It requires about three weeks to get the raw material in shape for making glass.

## New Oil Company.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The Wellfite Petroleum Company, of Ballard county, with \$150,000 capital stock, filed articles of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State this morning. The company is to be organized by G. F. Farrow, of Cairo, Ill., and R. W. Chowning, of Fulton, are the chief stockholders.

## Circuit Court Convenes.

Hodgenville, Ky., Oct. 7.—Circuit Court convened here this morning for a two weeks' session with Judge S. E. Jones on the bench. The only criminal case of any importance on the docket is the case of the Commonwealth vs. J. W. Engleby, of Louisville, charged with the killing of R. H. Hays on a police two years ago. The civil docket is rather large.

## A Bad Disease

There is a certain disease that has come down to us through many centuries and is older than the hills. It is called Contagious Blood Poison, and it is a terrible disease. It is a disease that is not only a physical disease, but it is a mental disease. It is a disease that is not only a physical disease, but it is a mental disease. It is a disease that is not only a physical disease, but it is a mental disease.

## ONLY MACHINE LEADERS

## Are Displaced With the Appointment of Former Gov. Jones.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The appointment to-day of former Gov. Thomas G. Jones, a leading Democrat, as District Judge to succeed the late Judge Bruce is being hailed with great satisfaction by Alabama Democrats, while it has created consternation in the ranks of the Republican machine politicians. The latter freely admit, however, that Gov. Jones is eminently fitted for the office, and State Republican Chairman William Vaughan, himself an applicant for the office, was among the leading Republicans to promptly wire congratulations to the new Judge.

It is the general opinion that Booker T. Washington was the chief force behind Gov. Jones, but it is known that Jones did not apply for the office, nor did he have friends seek Washington to do so. His action is understood to be simply in line with what he recently said to have advised Mr. Roosevelt to do—all high Federal offices in the South from among Democrats of ability.

## Negroes Commend Appointment.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 7.—Specials to the Advertiser from all points in Alabama warmly indorse the appointment

of ex-Gov. Thomas G. Jones to the Federal judgeship of the Northern and Middle district of Alabama.

At a largely attended mass-meeting of the negroes held here to-day the appointment is commended in a series of resolutions which declare that it indicates a higher standard of Republican politics in Alabama.

## SHOOTING

## Is Renewed At Empire Mines

## IN CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

## GOV. BECKHAM APPROVES GEN. MURRAY'S PLANS.

## THE LAW MUST BE UPHELD.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—There was another outbreak of lawlessness in the mining district of this county Saturday night. Information was received in this city to-day to the effect that about one hundred shots were fired in the vicinity of the Empire mines. The guards proceeded to investigate, but could find no one. There was no further disorder yesterday or to-day.

The Sheriff's posse has so far been unable to arrest Bert and Bud Knight. They are believed to be at their homes in Hopkins county, and warrants have been sent to that county.

Nearly all of the miners were at work to-day, with thirty deputies on guard.

## GEN. MURRAY'S PLAN APPROVED

Gov. Beckham Determined To Preserve Order In Hopkins County.

Madisonville, Ky., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Many arms were surrendered to-day by both the union and nonunion forces in this district. Lieut. Fuqua, in command of a mounted detachment of the State militia, returned this morning with a number of guns of various descriptions which were surrendered by the guards and union men. The guards and the deputy sheriffs at the Carbondale and Crabtree mines, after surrendering their arms, were discharged, and the property of the two companies was turned over to Gen. Murray for protection.

A number of the union men from several of the mines, including the Carbondale, arrived at Camp Thomas J. Smith to-day and voluntarily gave up their arms. Gen. Murray, who was in command in the absence of Gen. Murray.

## Gov. Beckham's Approval.

Gen. Murray returned from Owensboro this afternoon, where he spent Sunday discussing the strike situation in this county with Gov. Beckham. After going over the situation carefully from the beginning to the present time, Gov. Beckham told Gen. Murray that he heartily concurred with him in the course he had pursued to bring about an amicable settlement of the difference between the two armed factions, and at the same time to make both sides respect the law. The Governor told Gen. Murray that he would leave the matter to the military, and that every individual would be protected in the right to exercise the privilege of free speech, as guaranteed by the Constitution.

The Governor declared that if after the troops are recalled trouble should arise, the soldiers would be ordered to at once, and the persons violating the law would be made to suffer the consequences.

## Will Carry Out Instructions.

Gen. Murray said this evening that he intended to carry out the instructions given him by the Governor to the letter.

There were no developments in the strike situation to-day. The union organizers are still in the field, but it is not known what success they are meeting with.

## Union Meeting Held.

A meeting of the district executive board of the United Mine Workers was held this morning and again this evening. Both meetings were held behind closed doors, and no information was made public.

Dr. Richmond Riley, of Gen. Murray's staff, is seriously ill at the regimental hospital. Gen. Murray, accompanied by several officers, will visit a number of the mining towns in the county to-morrow.

## JONES NAMED

(Continued From First Page.)

District Attorney Burnett are to be appointed. Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeham, Immigration Commissioner Fitzhugh, Internal Revenue Collector Treat, Pension Agent Kerwin and Postmaster Wilson, of Brooklyn, are not to be reappointed. This is the way the Senator and the President agree.

"The President is acting with the organization in his own State only. Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, lunched with the President to-day, and they talked about Wisconsin politics, and also Southern politics, to which Mr. Payne has given much study. He approves the President's plan of handling that question."

## Disordered Stomach

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is an effective remedy for disordered stomach, dyspepsia, biliousness, etc. It cleanses the system, clears the complexion, and purifies the blood. It is a positive cure for constipation, catarrh of the stomach, liver and kidney complaints, diabetes, etc.

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10, 12, 14 and 16 pages, 1 cent  
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TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Business department, 130  
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Those wishing the COURIER-JOURNAL sent to their residences can do so through the telephone or by postal card. Failure of carrier to deliver should be reported in the same manner.

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TEN PAGES.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1901

"Business."

Monday Evening, Oct. 7.—The stock market was again fiercely rallied this morning, and for a while prices were forced below Saturday's close. Copper and Brooklyn Rapid Transit were the main objects of attack, but Copper received support and was rallied nearly three points, closing a point above Saturday's final quotation. A moderate rally took place in the railroads. Money was firm at 7 1/2 per cent, closing at 7 1/2. Sterling was firmer. Government bonds were weak, and railroad issues were irregular.

The grain markets were better. Wheat closed at an advance of 1/2, and corn was firm and 1/2 higher. Oats gained 1/2. Provisions were weak and 7 1/2 to 2 1/2 lower. Cotton was easier.

Cattle were steady to 10 to 15 lower in Chicago. Hogs opened steady and closed weak. Sheep were steady to lower.

What Southern heart does not warm with the thought of noble old Wade Hampton going back to the Senate of the United States, from which he should never have been removed? It is an inspiration. May it become a fact. But the very suggestion means Democratic reunion, Democratic brotherhood, Democratic rehabilitation and revitalization from one end of the land to the other.

The Brave Old Boys in Blue.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, which begins the seasons of its annual meet in Louisville to-day, is one of those illustrations at once of the prowess of manhood and the humanity of racehood that makes one, no matter on which side he served in the War of Sections, proud he was born an American. These grizzled veterans are held together by two ties chiefly, but they are the noblest ties that ever bound man and man in close and lasting embrace, for they spring from the spirit of comradeship and charity, and they employ and deliver to all who listen the language of hearts. Even the good wives of such valiant, emulating Dame Van Winkle, relax those lengthened, sage advice of which the poet tells us when on a mission of love and glory like this their husbands go from home. Comrades, we salute you, we welcome you; but, lord! what a headache most of you will have on Thursday morning!

It seems but yesterday. It was forty years ago. Think of it! There was Don Carlos Buell, the most intellectual and accomplished of soldiers; too intellectual and too accomplished, perhaps; who carried his sword in one hand, the olive branch in the other. He thought that at least the border States might be won back by kindness. He had not realized the terrible, albeit the mistaken, earnestness and unanimity of even those States. Reluctant to go, when they went, they went it blindly. Then came Rosecrans, another ideal soldier, but, as a rule, far too high up in the clouds. And Thomas, whom they would call "Pop," and who, being a Virginian, knew better what it all meant; and then Grant, our man of blood and iron, for we had one, and Sherman, with his eagle mien and his resolute genius for war; McPherson, the Cavalier; Bayard, and Lytle, the beau Sabreur; and Logan and Crittenden and Sheridan and Nelson, a great man, victim of his own temper and temperament, and

Jackson, slain at Perryville, all too early, for he, too, was fit to keep company with the rest! "Shadows! Vanished! All are gone; down, down the Vallhalla diasters they take their way, leaving Thruston and Boynton to tell the tale. But not to tell it all, for there is another, a reverse side of the shield; and Duke and Castleman must give their version; as with those of the Buckners and the Speeds who are yet alive, they gather about the mimic camp-fire saying, "Now, fellows, honest to God, didn't Dixie go down with colors flying, and didn't we 'uns give you 'uns lots of trouble?"

What boots it now. There are grandchildren who take equal pride and delight in the graybeard who wore the blue and the graybeard who wore the gray. The old flag waves over us. God bless it! Whether it comes to us with or without an appropriation, all of us can sing—

"Rally round the flag, boys,  
Rally once again!"

And, so, "God bless you gentlemen of the Army of the Cumberland." The message which every Confederate soldier, and every son and every grandson of every Confederate soldier, now dwelling within the sound of the church bells of this city, sends to each of you is "Welcome," and many, very many returns of the day!

Murder Is Murder.

The renewal of the efforts unsuccessfully made something over a year ago to secure of the Indiana authorities the extradition of two persons indicted for crime by the courts of Kentucky has been elevated into occasion for such an assault upon the people and the moral being of the latter, not the former, State as to justify an earnest protest from every right-hearted and self-respecting Kentuckian.

In giving expression to this protest, and asking for it the consideration of the country at large, it is useful that we recite the case as it was and as it is; but we shall address ourselves to the resume with as little prolixity as possible, writing no word which any honest man can gainsay, nor setting down aught in malice, of which, indeed, we have none whatsoever. "I do not know the method," said Edmund Burke, "of drawing up an indictment against a whole people."

Yet that which the greatest of the political philosophers of England confessed himself unable to do has been done, is being daily done, by the Republican newspapers of the United States, animated by party spirit the most rancorous, and misadvised by representations the most calumnious.

From first to last the Kentucky campaign of 1899 was pitched upon the lowest plane of political morality and in the highest key of partisan passion.

Men do in the aggregate what no one man would do in his own person. They did in that campaign pretty much everything which men should not do and which even the men engaged would in their cooler moments and better judgments disavow and disown.

And this, in the beginning, as the result of the one party as the other. Ultimately, the inflamed ambitions and interests involved, precipitated a struggle for corrupt advantage, and thence, it deepened into something very like Civil War, culminating in an actual Reign of Terror at the Capital of the State.

The ill-constructed and ill-starred Election law, which bore the name of the party leader whose tragic death it foreshadowed and procured, laid the ground plan for these disorders; but the act in question was neither conceived, nor projected, nor prepared by William Goebel. It did not meet the sanction of his clearer discernment. He was urged to reject it, and he came very near rejecting it. He was a young, ambitious man. He was in the saddle. He doubted, and, considering the wild elements about him, he had reason to doubt, whether his leadership would bear the strain of his opposition to this pet measure of the extremists of his party. He finally accepted it, gave it his name and identified himself with the misadventures by which it was at once envolved.

At the end of a long and fierce contest in his own party, William Goebel, the son of humble and plain German parentage, became the Democratic nominee for Governor of Kentucky. A proud position at all times and under all circumstances, it seemed to the poor lad, for but a lad he appeared to be with his beardless face and his shy, studious ways, a very pinnacle, from which he could look into paradise. It had been the dream of his childhood, his youth, his manhood. To reach it he had been eager to climb mountains, to traverse and to tread down forests, to meet all comers. It is claimed by his enemies that he got the nomination unfairly. As a matter of fact, he did nothing to his adversaries that they were not ready and trying to do to him. It is claimed by his enemies that he was not elected Governor. As a matter of fact, both parties were doing their utmost to compel the election—the Democrats through the machinery of the Goebel law, the Republicans through the machinery of the State Government—so that what might have been the result had there been a perfectly regular and orderly election nobody can say.

But, from the day the Returning Board met at Frankfort to count the vote and declare the result, the purpose of the Republicans to use force if necessary to carry their point became manifest; and, thereafter, a Reign of Terror in their favor was established.

Throughout this Reign of Terror the Democrats proceeded at least according to the terms and the forms of law. That they did so is attested by both the Court of Appeals of the State and the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the United States. Meanwhile, the Republican Governor, provisionally inducted to office by the Democratic Returning Board, holding this office tentatively, by, however, and under legal protest and the content instituted by the Democratic appellants against the ruling of the Returning Board, proceeded to intrench himself, not for a legal, but for a physical, contest.

The Executive office was converted into an armed camp. A lawless body of men was collected and brought to Frankfort to serve as supports to two or three companies of militia which, officered by Republicans exclusively, were already assembled. The Democratic Legislature became a prisoner in its own Capital, its members in imminent peril of their lives and its committees chased about the streets by squads of soldiers. The Court of Appeals, warned of impending assassination, had to come to Louisville to hold its sessions, secure against threatened murder and military surveillance. The inevitable came to pass. All this array of force, with its menace of death, proving insufficient to overawe the Democrats of the Legislature, resort was had to the final stroke prepared to go to its deadly work in this precise event; and, a puff of smoke out of a window of the Executive office, occupied by the Republican Governor and his Republican friends, William Goebel was shot down in his tracks whilst on his way to the discharge of his official duties.

The Executive Building is immediately surrounded by troops. Access is denied the local constabulary. Martial law supplants the Civil law. The Writ of Habeas Corpus is ridiculed and defied. The Legislature is suddenly and violently dispersed. As suddenly, it is called to assemble, not in some one of the many cities or towns in the State, such as Louisville, or Lexington, where its proceedings would be unmolested, but in an inaccessible village among the mountains, whither, as might be reasonably inferred, no Democrat could go without the risk of his life.

In the face of such discouragement the Democrats pursued their contest according to law, and, according to law, it was awarded them by the highest tribunals in the land. Concurrent with the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in their favor, the Republican Governor, who had held office only under a tentative title, subject to after revision and decision, fled from Kentucky to Indiana, having arranged with the Republican Governor of the latter State for a safe retreat. There, with one of his associates, he remains to-day, secure against arrest and extradition.

These are the simple facts. They are met by the Republicans with no denial. But to parry them it is set up that Goebel was a bad man, that the Goebel law was a bad law, and that the Democrats of Kentucky are a bad lot. The present, like the last Republican Governor of Indiana, assumes that justice can not be had of the Kentucky courts of law. The present Republican President of the United States is on record as having, whilst Governor of New York, made haste to guarantee the Kentucky refugees the protection of the Empire State. The Philadelphia newspaper largely owned and wholly controlled by the Republican Postmaster General of the United States refers to the Democrats of Kentucky as "the Goebel gang," and speaks of the murdered Governor of Kentucky as the "infamous Goebel." If all this be not extenuating and justifying murder, what is it?

Much capital is sought to be made out of certain indignant expressions in rebuttal from certain Kentucky Democrats. But what should be said of the condemnation of assassination subscribed to by the Republican party, from the President of the United States down through the Cabinet to the Republican Governor of Indiana, and thence to the Republican press, which, in order to make its case, must needs deliver an indictment against an entire community, a whole people, and that the God-fearing, brave and magnanimous men and women of Kentucky? Are Kentuckians to keep silent whilst such things go forward?

Heaven knows the Courier-Journal has no wish to recall the incidents of this dreadful chapter of Kentucky history. It did its best to defeat the Election law of that time. It did not relax its efforts in this direction until the law was repealed. Standing mid-way between two warring elements, it exhausted its powers of pacification; and, forced by the course of events to choose between two combatants, the methods of neither of which it could wholly approve, it went with its own; and most thankful to God it is that God gave it the wisdom to do this, because the course of succeeding events, as related in the foregoing, ought to be conclusive proof where the right of it lay and which was the right way out.

All is peace again. There is excitement nowhere outside the haunts of the vicious, the hearts of the malignant. He must, indeed, be a bad man who nurtures thought of further violence. William Goebel is dead—most foully slain, as William McKinley was. But two weeks were gone when the assassin of William McKinley met his doom. Nearly two years have passed and still the assassin of William Goebel goes unpunished. To shield him from punishment every partisan appliance has been put forth. To secure and punish him not one word has emanated from one single Republican, although his shots were fired from a building that swarmed with Republicans. To shield him from punishment the people and the courts of Kentucky must be accused of ignorance and barbarity that would disgrace a race of barbarians. Are those things wise, or just, either in our home Republics, or in the outer Republican press?

Murder is murder. That William Goebel and William McKinley were most unlike in character and temperament is beside the question. That the assault upon their lives differed in degree is not to say that it differed in kind. The motive was even more despicable in the one case than in the other; for Goebel was shot down for a purpose, for a price, while the noble life of McKinley was sacrificed to the wanton fury of a fiend. Shall those of us who with honest regard and grief saw William McKinley laid low by a cruel assassin, be made to feel that neighbors and friends, who in the excitement of high party times and in the bitterness of extreme personal animosity, were equally ready to slay Goebel laid low by an equally cruel assassin, are still willing to condone the murder of the latter and to stand between the murderer and his just deserts? And, if this be so, must the name and fame of Kentucky—the heritage of all of us—be sacrificed on the altars of implacable politics, to make the case of zealots who tell us that Kentucky is degenerate and that neither human life is safe, nor legal equity is attainable within her borders, though her Supreme Tribunal, her Court of Appeals, is in the hands of Republicans?

Think of this, fellow-citizens, of every political complexion and partisan belonging; because, in the long run, murder speaks with most miraculous organ and shall not go unpunished of justice, and, in the end, no one of us, whether Democrats or Republicans, can hope to escape either his conscience, or his God.

Massachusetts Republicans.

The platform adopted by the Massachusetts Republicans has been described as "wispy-washy," which it certainly is on one or two questions. These questions happen to be the ones upon which a square deliverance would have been particularly interesting, and for that very reason was not to be expected.

It was a matter of course that a Republican convention would lament the untimely and tragic death of the late President and express confidence in his successor. That Massachusetts Republicans would declare in favor of a sound currency and a protective tariff was equally certain in advance. What the convention would say about reciprocity was not so well settled. On the day that President McKinley was making a powerful plea at Buffalo for a real reciprocity the senior Senator from Massachusetts was making a speech of very different tenor on the same subject. An unqualified indorsement of the views expressed in the Buffalo speech would have been unwelcome to Senator Hoar. It was, therefore, a matter which called for diplomatic treatment. The convention, accordingly, declared "in favor of wise discrimination and businesslike executive and legislative reciprocity." Certainly wise discrimination and businesslike methods are always in order, and to that extent the resolution is equally intelligible and unnecessary. Beyond that the resolution means nothing. It is not in favor of the French commercial treaty and it is not against it. There is no possibility of making it a rule of action or a guide in any specific case whatever.

Equally inconclusive is the resolution with reference to the merchant marine. There was a bill before the last Congress for giving large subsidies to certain lines of steamships. It is expected to come up at the next session. The resolution of the Massachusetts Republicans does not indorse it, but neither does it oppose it. It simply favors Government aid for the building up of our merchant marine, but adds the impossible condition that it be done "on a just and equitable basis toward all American citizens." The special interests that are pushing the subsidy grab have no use for a bill that is just and equitable to all American citizens, so that this declaration might be construed as to say anything definite was not so plainly evident.

The danger of trying to inject a stump speech into a platform is shown by a

deliverance on the tariff. The platform says: "When a protective tariff fails to maintain a high rate of wages, then there is no longer any use for it, and this will be when wages have fallen below those in foreign countries. That they are maintained far above the level of the first European nations is sufficient reason why the protective policy should not be abandoned."

This ignores the fact that wages in this country have always been high, under all sorts of tariffs, and that all the high-tariff countries of Europe pay far lower wages than does England under free trade. Should wages ever fall in this country below the level of those in England the protectionists would be as unwilling as ever to surrender the tariff. This is proved by the fact that the cost of production of many articles has already fallen below the European level, but the tariff is still maintained on them to enable the producers to exact more at home than they are willing to accept abroad.

The Massachusetts Republicans did well in indorsing the action of Gov. Crane in threatening to veto the Boston Street Railway Bill if passed without giving the people a chance to vote on it. This was done by a resolution saying that public highways must not be diverted to private or corporate use unless the people receive full value for the franchise. This is sound as an abstract principle, but the particular reference was well understood by all concerned.

Delusions of the German Press.

Germans have a chronic complaint that the American press makes a practice of misrepresenting Germany. They explain this in two contradictory ways—one to the effect that the news from Berlin is colored by passing through London, the other that it is manufactured in New York. The German press, however, without either of these reasons to urge, is continually misrepresenting the United States.

Prominent German newspapers are now insisting that the war news from Venezuela and Colombia has been manufactured in the United States. One of them, however, has seen the incomplete publication that the law only bars obscene publications. That it will be embarrassing to the police authorities, who have forbidden the distribution of the anarchist organ. And yet their action seems entirely within the discretion of officers charged with preserving the peace. It does not require a special statute against anarchists to authorize the dispersal of a crowd which is sure to lead to rioting, or to prevent the dissemination of libelous publications. No good reason exists for permitting these enemies of law and order to assemble together and glorify assassination. Czolgosz says a speech at Cleveland determined him upon his crime, and yet this fanatical woman proposed to repeat that passion-inspiring discourse in the very hotbed of anarchy. It is conservatism itself in the exercise of police power to put a restraint on such proceedings.

The London Outlook, speaking of the superior freshness and vigor of current American novels as compared with British, says:

"England is so populous and so civilized that it may safely be said that the majority of our writers have never really mixed with the elementary forces of the general life. They have never felt the potentiality of the earth, for she has for them been always more or less under paving-stones. They have never seen her as Herba; she has been merely a foundation, a seed-bed, a thing to be hacked and mined with profit and impunity. They have never known the shell of the romance characteristic of the English gentleman—the romance that can die opposite a stranger without the passing of a word, or neighbor him in a railway romance without so much as a reference to that incomparable romance, the time-table. This reference has set a seal on much knowledge for many Englishmen, and it is hardly too much to say that it has almost sterilized talents which might have borne fruit such as only comes from the soil and the sympathetic."

The fact that more and more the American novel is based upon material acquired "first-hand" by the writer, while more and more the British novel is the result of conformation to conventional models and inspiration from books rather than from life, no doubt explains in an important degree the growing popularity of the American novel in England.

The attempt of the anarchist, Kelly, in London to connect the interests and sympathies of the workmen with anarchy and the assassination of McKinley is in keeping with the practice of anarchists, who thus try to borrow some respectability by associating with them respectable people. There is no more outspoken condemnation of the infamous theories and deeds of the anarchists than that of the American workmen, and there are few of these who would not gladly tie a hangman's halter around Czolgosz's neck.

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Two cases where the Post-Office Department has ignored Kentucky petitions.

Mr. Rising Could Not Attend to a Kentucky Route Because Ordered Away.

Your editorials upon the subject of rural free delivery, in which you blame the farmer for not applying for the service, astounded me. In August, 1900, we sent a petition signed by about 10 heads of families. Our Postmaster and Congressman, Mr. Gayle, complying with all the requirements of the law, Mr. Gayle filed the petition with the proper official. Up to this time it has been entirely ignored by those in authority. A petition from the adjoining county of Clarke, sent at the same time, has been treated in the same manner. When I saw in your paper that Mr. Rising was in Louisville for the purpose of establishing routes, I immediately wrote to him. He replied that he had one route for Paris, but could give it no attention, as he was ordered out of the State.

These two routes were mapped over splendid turnpike roads. Some of their customers are four or five miles from the post-office. There are others in this county who would like to have the benefit of the service, but are deterred from making application for it by the treatment we have received. They think it is only intended for favored sections. Censure should be directed to the authorities, who are responsible for there not being more routes in this section.

And yet Kentucky had on the 30th day of June last only eleven free rural delivery routes, while other States have many times that number. The State has waked up to the importance of this service and also to the fact that the only way to get it is to go after it persistently and with the determination to get it.

Stop the Fire Flingers.

The action of the police in Chicago and New York in preventing meetings at which Emma Goldman and Johann Most were to speak is amply justified by the conduct of the anarchists both here and in Europe since the assassination of the President. In scarcely any instance after the immediate terror of the moment had passed have they shown any regret for the hideous deed. The leading Chicago anarchist, paper, Free Society, whose editor, Isaac, is Emma Goldman's close friend, has come out with a diatribe against the deed. President and a covert exaltation of the miserable wretch who is now enduring the agonies of collapse which precedes his speedy death in the electric chair.

Other anarchist organs have followed the same course. Meetings of anarchists in Europe have not hesitated to express their approval of the assassination. Such was the course of the gathering in London Sunday, in which the blasphemous characterization of Czolgosz as a saint was rapturously applauded.

The Post-office Department is said to be in doubt as to whether Isaac's paper shall be admitted to the mails, on the ground that the law only bars obscene publications. That it will be embarrassing to the police authorities, who have forbidden the distribution of the anarchist organ. And yet their action seems entirely within the discretion of officers charged with preserving the peace. It does not require a special statute against anarchists to authorize the dispersal of a crowd which is sure to lead to rioting, or to prevent the dissemination of libelous publications. No good reason exists for permitting these enemies of law and order to assemble together and glorify assassination. Czolgosz says a speech at Cleveland determined him upon his crime, and yet this fanatical woman proposed to repeat that passion-inspiring discourse in the very hotbed of anarchy. It is conservatism itself in the exercise of police power to put a restraint on such proceedings.

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## THE SULTAN

May Pay the Ransom For Miss Stone.

SHE HAS BEEN LOCATED.

IS AT HOME OF A MACEDONIAN AGITATOR.

VICTIM MAY BE TORTURED.

Former Consul General Sweeney Tells of the Cruel Means Often Employed.

CONTRIBUTIONS POURING IN.

London, Oct. 8.—(Special Cable).—A dispatch to the Telegraph from Vienna states that private dispatches from Sofia, Bulgaria, says that the American Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople and the Consul and the Director of the Mission at Samakoff have arrived there and had a long audience with Prince Ferdinand in reference to Miss Stone, the abducted missionary.

The latter's whereabouts has not been discovered. It is believed that she is in the house of a member of the Macedonian Committee, and that her kidnappers have dispersed and resumed their occupations of laborers and herdsmen.

The correspondent asserts that the ransom demanded for Miss Stone will be paid out of the Sultan's own treasury. The irony of the situation in this event would be that the sum would form a part of the Macedonian Committee's secret fund and be employed in carrying out the committee's revolutionary aims against Turkey.

WILL TORTURE MISS STONE.

Former Consul To Turkey Tells of the Brigands' Customs.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 7.—(The ransom of Miss Stone is not paid, I firmly believe her head will be set upon a pike pole in the nearest village," was the statement of the Hon. Z. T. Sweeney, of Columbus, Ind., former Consul General to Turkey, at the Young Men's Christian Association to-day.

Continuing, Mr. Sweeney said: "I think the kidnapping of Miss Stone was done for political purposes. Her captors wish the United States to seek revenge upon Turkey for their part in the capture of the brigands who released Miss Stone if her ransom is paid. If it is not they will cut a finger off and send it to her friends. Then an ear, and finally her head will be put upon a pike-pole in some little village in Turkey."

"I know them, know their methods of operating, and know their history. I have been hunting them for years, and what have they done but to be more crafty and more cunning than before."

MAY GRANT AN EXTENSION.

Brigands Will Allow Miss Stone a Few Days of Grace.

Washington, Oct. 7.—It is not probable that the kidnappers of Miss Stone will enforce their ultimatum tomorrow, although that was the date named as the last day of grace in her case. The danger is by no means averted, however, and the most that can be said now is that there is a likelihood of the brigands of the time allowed for the payment of the ransom.

The State Department is busy in this direction, evidently acting under the belief that in the course of two or three days the charitable people of the United States will make up the fund necessary to secure Miss Stone's release.

The officials connected with their preceding conduct decline absolutely to discuss Miss Stone's case for publication, yet it is evident from their manner that they are feeling more hopeful than they were of the successful outcome of their efforts.

Mr. Ades, Secretary of State, was again at the White House to-day in consultation with the President touching Miss Stone's case, and he believed that negotiations are in progress indirectly with her captors. Meanwhile, the White House and the State Department are being flooded by letters and telegrams imploring the officials to save Miss Stone.

NEARLY HALF THE RANSOM

Demanded By Brigands For Miss Stone's Release Subscribed.

Boston, Oct. 7.—Nearly half the money needed to ransom Miss Ellen M. Stone, the missionary, from the Bulgarian brigands, has been placed in the hands of Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co., the exact figures at midnight to-night were \$45,545 and \$7,500 in pledges. Of this amount the firm this afternoon sent \$35,000 to the State Department to be forwarded to its consular agents at the place where it can be used most effectively.

Members of the firm, when informed of the Associated Press cablegram from London, to the effect that Vienna advices indicated that there would be a month's extension of time in which to pay the ransom, said that the forwarding of money would not be delayed in the least.

NEW YORK SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Over One Thousand Dollars To Aid Miss Stone.

New York, Oct. 7.—Baring, Magoun & Co., bankers, New York, representing Kidder, Peabody & Co., of Boston, received subscriptions amounting to \$200, to be transmitted to the Boston house, Ellen M. Stone, who is in the hands of Bulgarian bandits.

The Rev. Dr. C. C. Cregan, the New York secretary of the American Board, said this afternoon that he had telegraphed to the board \$314 for the ransom of the abducted missionary, and to deposit a portion of the ransom. The brigands have extended the time for payment one month.

Will Investigate Fires.

Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 7.—(Special.)—

Sheriff Rodgers to-day swore in a jury of men to investigate the origin of the recent fire in this city. The investigation was ordered by the State Insurance Commissioner upon the representations of insurance men that suspicious circumstances were connected with the fire. The jury has begun to look into the fire which started in Mrs. Wise's millinery store.

BOTH SHOT AND STABBED.

John Cole, Victim of Whitecaps, May Not Recover.

Bloomington, Ind., Oct. 7.—(Special.)—A messenger from the home of John Cole, the farmer who was attacked by armed horsemen Saturday night, says he is in a critical condition. Examination shows that Cole was stabbed and shot, both injuries in the back, and his daughter narrowly escaped. There is much excitement in the neighborhood, and Cole's family openly charge that they know the men who made the attack, and that they live in the vicinity. Cole will make a statement, and his daughter says vengeance on his assailants, and says his hope is to get out of bed again to carry out his threats.

STUCK BY A TRAIN.

Indiana Man Fatally Hurt At Bedford Railroad Crossing.

Bedford, Ind., Oct. 7.—The Monon passenger train north-bound, due here at 10:08, struck Edward R. George at the Fifteenth-street crossing, knocking him from the track. Mr. George is fatally hurt and will die.

He is about seventy-six years of age and is one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of the city.

WHITECAPS

ATTACK NEGROES, WOUNDING FIFTEEN OF THEM.

FOUR DEATHS MAY OCCUR.

Party of Colored People Returning From a Festival in Tennessee Confronted by Masked Men, Who Open Fire.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 7.—(Special.)—News has reached Louisville, Marshall county, of the wounding of fifteen negroes, four of whom may die, by white-cappers late Saturday night in a remote part of the county. The negroes were en route home from a festival, and numbered about thirty-five, including several women and children.

While walking along the road one of them fired his gun in the face of an inquisitive white-capper who had demanded his name. The flash of the negro's gun was no sooner seen than a fusillade of buckshot was poured into the crowd from the roadside.

Instantly there was a scattering of the negroes, and in the excitement the white-cappers escaped.

It is supposed that the whitecaps had planned vengeance upon the negroes because of a large number of negroes which have been committed recently in the vicinity.

No arrests have been made, although there is much excitement in the neighborhood.

CROSS PETITIONS

FILED IN OWENSBORO.

Another Development in the Affairs of the German-American Security Company.

Owensboro, Ky., Oct. 7.—(Special.)—In the Circuit Court this morning additional interest was lent to the assignment of the German-American Security Company, and the suit brought by the assignee to settle its affairs, by the tendering and offering to file an answer, and cross petition in that suit by which the Standard Finance Company and the Farmers' Finance Corporation and the officers, directors and stockholders of the two latter companies are made parties defendant. The answer and cross action was by Daniel O'Connell Daugherty, W. S. Hazen and J. N. Grady, who have heretofore brought suits against the German-American Security Company, its officers, directors and stockholders under the double liability and the statute making the directors of any corporation liable for all the debts of the corporation if dividends are declared after the corporation becomes insolvent. These suits were brought to recover amounts paid to the Standard Finance Company.

The cross petitioners allege that there are about five hundred and seventy defendants; that they are so numerous that it is impossible to bring them all before the court within a reasonable time, and they ask the court to declare the corporation insolvent for all the plaintiffs' interests may require, and that the court so order.

TENNESSEE FARMER IS

SHOT TO DEATH.

He Is Called Out of His House By An Unknown Man and Never Returns.

Union City, Tenn., Oct. 7.—(Special.)—Saturday night, three miles below Kenton, in the southern part of this (Oulton) county, some one called at Matthew Wilson's gate and told him that horses were in his corn. He left the house, but never returned. Yesterday morning a Mobile and Ohio railroad engineer found the lifeless body of the farmer, with five or fifty pistol-balls and buckshot holes in it. Wilson had run about 300 miles in the morning. There is no clue to the guilty persons.

Tennessee Man Killed By Mob.

Trenton, Tenn., Oct. 7.—Matthew Wilson, a married man, aged twenty-five years, was killed by a mob near Radford some time last night. His body was found to-day near the railroad track, and was charged with attempting a criminal assault upon his sister-in-law.

Go To Attend Railway Meeting.

Messrs. T. J. Minary, president of the Louisville Street Railway Company; S. G. Boyle, secretary, and Helms Minary and Frank K. Miller, chief electrician, left yesterday morning for New York. They will attend the annual meeting of the National Association of Street Railway Managers. They will be at the Hoffman House.

## BANKERS

Will Gather At Mammoth Cave.

THEIR ANNUAL MEETING.

TO DISCUSS IMPORTANT PHASES OF THEIR BUSINESS.

THE LOUISVILLE DELEGATION.

Mammoth Cave is to be explored tomorrow and Thursday by the bankers of Kentucky. This is not done with the idea of locating a dark place in which to count money, but is to confer business sessions of the State Bankers' Association, which will be held in the Mammoth Cave Hotel.

The meeting of these men who handle the coin of the Commonwealth's children is an annual gathering. It will be called to order tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock by the president of the organization, Mr. George C. Thompson, of Paducah. The Rev. Ernest Robinson, pastor of the Stuart Robinson Memorial church, of Louisville, will then lead in prayer. The address of welcome will be delivered by Mr. H. C. Trigg, of Glasgow, and Mr. Logan C. Murray will respond on behalf of the association. This will be followed by the president's annual address, the report of the secretary, the treasurer and the Executive Committee. President Thompson will then appoint the committees, the most important of which will be on Auditing.

A Talk On Taxation.

The next thing on the programme will be an address by Mr. James P. Helm, on taxation, and this will be followed by the reading of a paper entitled "Uniform Negotiable Instrument Laws," by Mr. Henry Burnett.

After the adjournment the bankers will traverse the short route of the cave, during which roll will be called. The second day's session—Thursday—will be called to order at 9 o'clock a. m., and the Rev. Mr. Thompson will again lead in prayer. The address of welcome will be delivered by Mr. H. C. Trigg, of Glasgow, and Mr. Logan C. Murray will respond on behalf of the association. This will be followed by the president's annual address, the report of the secretary, the treasurer and the Executive Committee. President Thompson will then appoint the committees, the most important of which will be on Auditing.

COL. E. G. BUCKNER.

trebled its size of twenty-four years ago. His power as a successful financier has been demonstrated many times, and recently he has shown his ability in this city, and the others in London, Ind.; West Point, W. Va.; Chicago and Philadelphia. It has contracts to furnish cellulose to the Government that it will require two years to fill. It was the desire of Mr. Gibbs, who retired as president on account of his connection with various other enterprises, that Col. Buckner become its president, and his election resulted largely from Mr. Gibbs' estimate of him.

It is not known who will succeed Col. Buckner, but it is believed that it will be C. C. Watkins, the present president of the company, who has moved to Philadelphia within the next thirty days.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, as now constituted, consisted of Mr. Attila Cox, chairman; Logan C. Murray, John W. Barnett, Nicholas W. Barnett, Henry C. Walbeck, Louisville; E. S. Lee, Covington; John A. Crabb, Eminence; Joshua D. Powers, Owensboro; R. P. Stoll, Lexington.

The Louisville and Nashville railroad will provide the Louisville bankers with special coaches, attached to the regular train South Western, leaving Louisville Union Station at 8:10 o'clock. The following are among those who will make the trip from Louisville: Messrs. Logan C. Murray, James S. Barrett, J. S. Elliott, H. C. Rhodes, G. W. Lew and James E. Kelley, John W. Barnett, H. V. Sanders, Mr. Helm, Henry C. Walbeck, E. S. Lee, C. E. Bohne, Itham Bridges. The Louisville party will leave the city Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, reaching home at 7:10 o'clock.

TO EQUIP ST. PETERSBURG WITH AN ELECTRIC SYSTEM.

Pittsburg Firm Has a Project On Foot Which Is Being Favorably Received.

St. Petersburg, Sunday, Oct. 6.—William A. Heldecker, representing Messrs. Lyle, Miss Anna Blanche McGill, Mr. Gilmer S. Adams, Mr. William H. McKnight, Hon. George B. Nelson, of Winchester; Prof. E. M. Costello, of Paris; Hon. Harvey S. Irwin, Mr. Robert M. Parker and Mr. Logan H. Sea.

Chitauries and others who had died during the year were spoken, and nine new members to take the places of those who have passed away were elected at the meeting of the Filson Club last night. It was the first meeting of the fiscal year, and as usual, was held in Col. R. T. Durrett's library, at Brook and Chestnut streets.

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# LILLIE MAE GOLD MINING

[INCORPORATED \$3,000,000.]

Main Offices: Sherley Bldg., opp. Galt House, Louisville, Ky. Mines at Hillsboro, Sierra County, New Mexico.

HON. OSCAR TURNER, President.  
(Ex-Congressman Louisville District.)  
WM. LEE JOHNSON, Sec. and Treas.  
NICHOLAS GALLES, Managers  
R. H. HOPPER, of the Mine.

## The Lillie Mae Gold Mining Co.

Offers an opportunity unheard of in the annals of Mining. The greatest excitement in America since that there is enough ore in sight to guarantee a net profit of over \$100,000.00. This sum is necessary to fully develop and equip the property in order to open up the mine above and above the expense of the stock is not offered for sale, and only sufficient of the treasury stock to obtain the needed funds, and this stock at 50 cents a share under agreement that every dollar of first money taken from the mine above and above the expense of the stock is returned to the purchaser of treasury stock until all their money is refunded. This leaves the purchaser of this stock with their holdings free, and these holdings double the amount invested, and if the approximate value of the mine is not overestimated their holdings will represent twenty times the investment.

### SPECIAL OFFER:

The management realizes that many will desire to purchase stock in excess of the amount they are able to pay for it. It has been determined to give such an opportunity to do so in the following manner:  
As long as any fraction of the 200,000 shares of preferred stock remains unsold the purchasers can subscribe for the number of shares desired and pay one-quarter down, one-quarter in thirty days, one-quarter in sixty days, one-quarter in ninety days.

### MAIL THIS.

Lillie Mae Gold Mining Co.,  
Sherley Building, Louisville, Ky.

THE HON. OSCAR TURNER, President.  
Dear Sir: Kindly send me the prospectus of the LILLIE MAE GOLD MINING CO., together with subscription blank, and if, after investigation, I find that I have every reason to believe that the amount invested by me will be returned in full, leaving me double amount of stock free of any cost, I will send my subscription for about \_\_\_\_\_ shares.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

The Lillie Mae Gold Mining Company, in offering a limited number of preferred shares of stock at 50 cents per share (par value \$1.00), are under contract to return to the purchasers of said stock the full amount paid in by them out of the first returns from the mine; this before any other dividends are declared, before any salaries are paid to the officers of the company, before any money whatever is paid out, except the actual cost of mining. There are two reasons for this. First, there is wealth enough in the mine for all concerned, the property being valued conservatively at \$100,000.00; second, it is with the desire to immediately obtain the necessary funds to put in needed machinery to work the mine that prompts the company to make an offer so unprecedented. YOUR MONEY RETURNED, LEAVING YOUR STOCK ABSOLUTELY FREE.

### Why the Return of Your Money Is Assured.

Mr. Wm. A. Akers, one of the great mining engineers of the country, after making an exhaustive examination of the property, reports: "That the property is a genuine, meritoric for a moment he questioned. Under intelligent management it is safe to assume that over \$100,000 profit can be taken out, even if the value is not extended below the present deepest shaft, LEAVING LARGE POSSIBILITIES BELOW THIS." In a word, Mr. Akers found that enough ore was in sight, that is, uncovered, opened up to net a profit of over \$100,000. Less than this sum is necessary to put in adequate machinery, and it is upon this basis that the Company feels absolutely safe in guaranteeing the return of the money paid for the preferred stock offered, out of the \$100,000 in sight, which it is only necessary to convert into coin to do so.

Read carefully the following:  
Modern machinery has revolutionized mining, and in order for one to realize to a reasonable extent the possibilities in the Opportunity and Rattlesnake Group of mines, it is but necessary to mention that the famous HOMESTAKE MINE has been, and is, paying a dividend of \$100,000 monthly with ores that AVERAGE LESS THAN \$4.00 PER TON. The average value of the first-class ores of the Opportunity and Rattlesnake Groups, taking the gross smelting returns, amount to \$68.00 per ton, SEVENTEEN TIMES THE VALUE OF ONE OF THE GREATEST MINES IN THE COUNTRY.  
The average value of the second-class concentrates is \$22.00 per ton, which even makes the second-class ore SEVEN TIMES GREATER IN ITS VALUE THAN THE ORE OF THE FAMOUS HOMESTAKE.

### TIME IS THE important factor.

If we had time in which to raise the money, no such offer would be necessary. Delay means possibly not only our loss but yours as well. Act at once by determining the limit of the amount you are able to turn loose temporarily and fill in the blank furnished, forwarding same as addressed. Remember, small subscriptions will not be ignored. The dollar of the laborer will earn him as much and be returned along with the dollars of the capitalist. Act promptly.

# LILLIE MAE GOLD MINING CO.

## "Nothing Risked, Nothing Won."

This is an opportunity where the usual risk is eliminated, as the money paid for treasury stock is returned before the company can declare a cent of dividends. You and others who subscribe the necessary \$100,000.00 are not only protected by a developed mine, which experts declare to be reasonably worth \$2,000,000.00, with the possibility of its being worth \$10,000,000.00 (ten millions); but as a sufficient amount of uncovered ore that the greatest expert declares to be worth net over \$100,000.00 is in sight, and has been measured with the same accuracy as the best paying mine in the country, the return of your money is assured, leaving you your stock absolutely free.

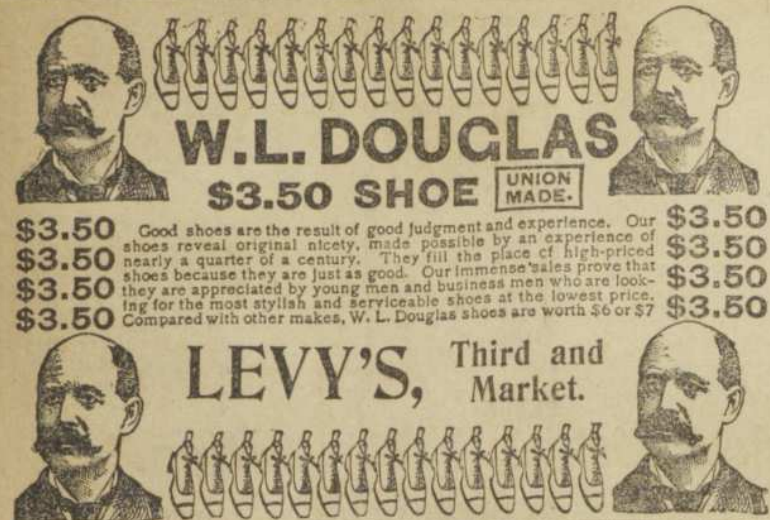
## "Nothing Risked, Yet You Win."

A Personal Note from Mr. Turner, President of the Company.

TO THE PUBLIC:  
The difficulty to be overcome before the property can be put upon a dividend earning basis is the lack of machinery necessary in order to save an expense item alone amounting to a sum several times larger than the entire value of the mine. The only way to overcome this is by the subscription of \$100,000.00. Realizing that the sum must be adequate, I pledge that not one cent subscribed will be expended for any purpose unless the sum considered necessary, with \$100,000.00 in sight. All should the subscription full return of this sum, the amount subscribed by each and every individual will be returned in full. (Signed) OSCAR TURNER.

High-Low-Close	High-Low-Close	High-Low-Close
Southern Pacific.....	15.00 14.75 14.75	15.00 14.75 14.75
Southern Railway.....	15.00 14.75 14.75	15.00 14.75 14.75
Do preferred.....	2.00 1.95 1.95	2.00 1.95 1.95
Consolidated.....	2.00 1.95 1.95	2.00 1.95 1.95
St. L. and West.....	2.00 1.95 1.95	2.00 1.95 1.95
Do preferred.....	2.00 1.95 1.95	2.00 1.95 1.95
Union Pacific.....	2.00 1.95 1.95	2.00 1.95 1.95
Do preferred.....	2.00 1.95 1.95	2.00 1.95 1.95
Rock Island.....	2.00 1.95 1.95	2.00 1.95 1.95
Do preferred.....	2.00 1.95 1.95	2.00 1.95 1.95
Missouri Pacific.....	2.00 1.95 1.95	2.00 1.95 1.95
Do preferred.....	2.00 1.95 1.95	2.00 1.95 1.95
Illinois Central.....	2.00 1.95 1.95	2.00 1.95 1.95
Do preferred.....	2.00 1.95 1.95	2.00 1.95 1.95
St. Paul.....	2.00 1.95 1.95	2.00 1.95 1.95
Do preferred.....	2.00 1.95 1.95	2.00 1.95 1.95
Chicago & North Western.....	2.00 1.95 1.95	2.00 1.95 1.95
Do preferred.....	2.00 1.95 1.95	2.00 1.95 1.95
Great Northern.....	2.00 1.95 1.95	2.00 1.95 1.95
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Montana.....	2.00 1.95 1.95	2.00 1.95 1.95
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Rocky Mountain.....	2.00 1.95 1.95	2.00 1.95 1.95
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**W.L. DOUGLAS**  
\$3.50 SHOE  
Good shoes are the result of good judgment and experience. Our shoes reveal original nicety, made possible by an experience of nearly a quarter of a century. They fill a place of distinction in the shoe business because they are just as good. Our business is to make shoes that are appreciated by young men and business men at the lowest price. Compared with other makes, W. L. Douglas shoes are worth \$6 or \$7.

**LEVY'S**, Third and Market.

**Courier-Journal.**  
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1901

## TO OPEN BIDS.

**FIRST STEPS FOR BUILDING NEW MASONIC TEMPLE TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY.**

**It Will Require Nine Months In Which To Finish the Building.**

Bids will be opened at noon to-day by the local and special committee of the Masonic Grand Lodge for the construction of the "New Masonic" on the south side of Chestnut, above Fourth. The local building committee consists of Maj. John H. Leathers, Grand Secretary, H. B. Grant and Mr. S. A. Lederman. The special committee is composed of Grand Master W. M. McChord, of Springfield; Judge C. H. Fisk, of Covington, and Brinton B. Davis, a well-known architect of Paducah. From the bids offered, the committee will select what it deems to be the best and report it to the Grand Lodge, which meets here October 15, for final confirmation. The committee's action will not doubt be upheld in the Grand Lodge.

The original time set for opening the bids was about a month ago. When the matter was taken up it was found that only five local concerns had put in bids for the work. None of the bids was examined, but it was decided by the joint committees to defer the time of formally opening the bids until to-day. It was the wish to secure the competition on the work. Advertisements were placed in the newspapers of several other large cities with the result that a number of contractors have sent bids here to be opened to-day. Competition for the work will undoubtedly be keen. As soon as the action of the Building Committee has been approved by the Grand Lodge, the work on the foundation will commence. The architects estimate that it will take fully nine months to complete the work.

## GREAT WORK AND GROWTH OF THE C. E.

**Secretary Baer Delivers An Interesting Address To A Large Audience.**

"The Society of Christian Endeavor, the Trustees of the Posterity of the Church of Jesus Christ." This can be properly termed the subject of the address delivered last night at the First Christian church by Mr. John Willis Baer, of Boston, secretary of the United Societies of the Christian Endeavor.

The address was made to a large audience, including representatives of the various local branches of the Christian Endeavor. The clergyman who conducted the religious exercises of the meeting were the Rev. A. J. Arrick, the Rev. Dr. S. S. Waltz, the Rev. S. R. Reid and the Rev. Dr. E. L. Powell. Mr. Baer's address was retrospective and prospective. The backward look showed the society was first organized twenty years ago in Portland, Me., in a Congregational church, with a membership of fifty. Now there are 61,000 societies, with a membership of 3,500,000.

"The Christian Endeavor Society," said Mr. Baer, "is essentially evangelical in spirit. No denominational barriers are lowered, but high above all is Christ's banner. It is a great interdenominational, interracial fellowship for Christ and the church."

Mr. Baer called special attention to the society's "citizenship work—the cleaning up of politics."

"Go to the primaries—the fountain source," Mr. Baer enjoined, "but don't join one party."

Mr. Baer then took a look forward, and urged his hearers, as members of the society, not to worry themselves about the method of the work.

"You should look for quality, not quantity, as to membership. Our pledge is the society's backbone, and it should be the after. The covenant idea is essential in all of life's work."

Mr. Baer insisted upon subordinating the society to the church.

Great stress was laid upon the necessity of reading daily the Bible, which Mr. Baer termed "God's phonograph."

Missionary work is evidently one of Mr. Baer's chief tests of the society's work, and in this connection he suggested as a good plan for raising necessary funds that each member give ten cents a week.

"Last year we gave \$500,000 for missions, but if you adopt and carry into effect this plan we could raise \$2,500,000 a year."

**Ran Down By Coal Wagon.**  
A coal wagon ran over Louis Whitmore at Thirtieth and Market streets yesterday afternoon and seriously injured him. Whitmore was crossing the street in front of an east-bound Market street car. The car was dangerously near him, and he ran to escape being run over. As he cleared the track the coal cart struck him. He was knocked down, and it was several minutes before he again became conscious. His home is on Twelfth street, between Main and Market.

**Robert Stonestreet Dead.**  
Robert Stonestreet, the eldest son of Mrs. Rosa Stonestreet, County Superintendent of Schools, died of heart trouble at his mother's home in Beechmont yesterday morning at 11:40 o'clock. He was seventeen years of age, and since his childhood had suffered with heart trouble. He became ill about two weeks ago. There was a sudden change for the worse on Friday. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

**Are you a Mason?**

## NEW DUTIES

**For First Vice President of the L. and N.**

**LAW AND TRAFFIC COMBINED.**

**MR. HINES TO HAVE SUPERVISION OVER BOTH DEPARTMENTS.**

**WHAT NEW OFFICIAL WILL DO.**

The duties of the new first vice president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, Mr. Walker D. Hines, and of Mr. William J. Dickinson, the first man appointed to the newly-created office of third vice president, were outlined yesterday by President Milton H. Smith.

Mr. Hines will, under the direction and supervision of the president, have supervision over the law department and will assist the president in supervising the traffic department, and perform each other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the president.

Mr. Dickinson will, under the direction and supervision of the president or first vice president, have special charge of relations with competing and connecting lines, and the management of the traffic department. He will also perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the president or first vice president.

**Office With Mr. Smith.**

Mr. Hines will move into President Smith's office, while Mr. Dickinson will be located down stairs in the traffic department. Mr. Hines said yesterday that the new arrangement would not take complete effect before November 1. The announcement of the successor of Mr. Hines as assistant chief attorney will not be made until later in the week, while Mr. Dickinson's successor as controller will hardly be named for two weeks. These two appointments will probably involve several changes below them. This is certain to be true if the line of succession is strictly adhered to.

**MR. PARSONS' GREAT FEAT.**

**Claims He Landed a Tarpon in West Virginia Waters.**

Mr. R. E. Parsons, district passenger agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, returned yesterday from a fishing trip through West Virginia. He was accompanied on the tour by Messrs. W. E. Bryan and Robert O'Brien. The party compared notes before arrival, and are telling fish stories that dovetail in beautifully.

Mr. Parsons insists that he landed a 300-pound tarpon near Red Sulphur Springs, but will not divulge the secret of how this sea-water monster got into a mountain State stream. He explains his failure to bring the magnificent specimen home by the fact that the laws of West Virginia forbid the removal of any tarpon over the State's border. As evidence of the catch, Mr. Parsons has secured a photograph of the big tarpon hauled in last winter by Mr. N. M. Urie's son, off the Florida coast, and is displaying it at the C. and O. ticket office.

**New Man in Henderson Route.**

Mr. E. W. Womack, of Chicago, has been appointed by General Passenger Agent Irwin to fill the vacancy in the Henderson Route's general offices caused by the resignation of Mr. George A. MacDonald, who has gone to Atlanta.

**\$7.90 BUFFALO & RETURN. \$7.90**

**"BIG FOUR ROUTE."**

Tickets good in coaches only on sale each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday during the month of October. Six days return limit.

Particulars at city ticket office, 218 Fourth avenue.

**ART GOODS.**

**THE ARTISTIC SHOP**

**Dainty and Artistic Novelties**

**For Dainty and Artistic Peoples at**

**Klauber's,**

**The Artistic Shop, 340 Fourth Ave.**

**SILVERWARE**

**FUNERAL OF MR. MOSES.**

**Well-Known Merchant Died On Saturday.**

The funeral of Mr. Levi Moses, who died of old age Saturday at the residence of his son, Mr. M. S. Moses, 1015 Second street, took place yesterday afternoon. Rabbi H. G. Enelow conducted the services, and the interment was in Adas Israel cemetery.

The deceased was seventy-five years of age and a native of Darmstadt, Germany. He had been at the head of L. Moses & Co., the well-known firm of wholesale clothiers, for the past twenty-one years.

He was always active in charity work. At one time he was president of the Hebrew Relief fund, and was also a director of the Jewish Orphan Asylum at Cleveland, O. Three children survive. They are M. S. and Joseph E. Moses, both well-known business men, and Mrs. Aaron Rothschild, all of this city.

**Marriage Licenses.**

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Robert Cape and Leather Bell Neagle, Joseph M. Huston and Mathilda Lewis Macgregor, Squire Caple and Dora Corder, Joseph Grunstein and Bertha Hemmels, George Stuart and Maude Owens, George Evers and Elizabeth Kolros, George A. Munz and Rosella Mercer, Philip M. Brown and Elizabeth Field, Walter Kohn and Jessie Meyer, Peter Graf and Philomena Goodfriend.

**To Reconstruct Avenues.**

The Board of Public Works yesterday decided to advertise for bids for the reconstruction with asphalt of Von Borries avenue and parts of Beechwood, Hepburn, Castlemore and Lucia avenues. Bids will be opened on October 22, and it is expected that some of the work will be done this winter. There will be about 7,275 feet of reconstruction, which will cost about \$67,000.

**Chief Haager May Succeed Lyons.**

Mayor Weaver will announce the successor of Mr. W. L. Lyons as chairman of the Board of Public Safety today. He declined yesterday to give the name of the man he had decided upon, but it was rumored about the building that the place would be tendered ex-Chief of Police J. H. Haager and Jesse Meyer.

**Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for stubborn colds. It has a remarkably short time. Try it and be convinced. Price 25c.**

**Moore's Air-Tight Heater**

**Hot-Blast Florence.**

**WM. RITCHIE & CO.,**

**2200, Rangoon, Kitchen Goods. 328 Market, 22 & 40**

## Fall Underwear

Better begin to think about it—some of these chilly, frosty mornings you will wake up and find yourself short on fall underwear.

German-ribbed Balbriggan, made by Conradi & Friedeman, Saxony. This underwear is very elastic and non-shrinkable; all sizes—

**For Men and Young Men**

**\$1.50**

American Hosiery Co., Norfolk and New Brunswick, Dr. Dismel's Linen-mesh and other popular makes of underwear.

**Crutcher & Starks (Inc.)**

**LUMBER.**

**A. N. STRUCK & BRO.**

**LUMBER**

**AND**

**MILL WORK**

**HOTBED SASH**

**STORE FIXTURES**

**SPECIAL—**

**A. N. STRUCK**

**GENERAL CONTRACTOR**

**Garden and Chestnut, Louisville, Ky.**

**OPTICIANS.**

**T. J. HOWE & CO.**

**OPTICIANS**

**615 Fourth Ave.**

**HAVE**

**ANOTHER GLASS**

Is sometimes a wrong request to make, but if it applies to spectacles when a person is ruining his or her eyes trying to see through the wrong glass, it is a Christian duty. Another glass will give relief where now there is only distress and a foretaste of blindness. If you are not satisfied with your present glasses, try ours. We have given hundreds ease and comfort, where other opticians and oculists have failed.

**DYNAMITE.**

**SUPPLIES FOR**

**CONTRACTORS AND MINERS**

**Blasting Powder.**

**DYNAMITE FUSE, CAPS, EXPLOSIVES, ETC.**

**CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.**

**ALEX. L. SEMPLE,**

**208 W. MAIN ST.**

**JEWELERS.**

**George Wolf & Co.**

**JEWELERS,**

**FOURTH AND JEFFERSON**

**MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.**

**Valves,**

**Steam Cocks,**

**Injectors,**

**Lubricators,**

**Pipe Fittings,**

**Pipe, Well Casing,**

**Boiler Tubes, Metals,**

**Belting, Hose, Packing,**

**Mill Supplies.**

**THE AHRENS & OTT**

**MFG. CO.**

**(INC.)**

**325-329 W. Main St., Louisville, Ky.**

**INSURANCE.**

**L. Z. SHALLCROSS & CO.**

**Fire, Marine and Tornado.**

**206 WEST MAIN ST.**

**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

**LODGE NOTICE.**

Lodges contemplating change of place of meeting are invited to inquire at Music Hall for open dates for lodge meetings.

**For Chills and Fever and all Malarial Fevers Wintersmith's Chilli Tonic is the best. It has been used for thirty years.**

**TERRELL, GOHMAN & CO.,**

**Louisville, Ky.**

**OPTICIAN**

**N. AYERS OSGOOD,**

**OPTICIAN.**

**By the latest scientific method and post-rive knowledge of knowing how, enables me to fit the most difficult cases.**

**EYES EXAMINED FREE.**

**420 FOURTH AVE.**

**With**

**Rodgers & Knell,**

**the Jewelers.**

**Look for the**

**Eye-Diagnostic**

**Wheel.**

**WALL PAPER.**

**Home**

**Beauti-**

**fiers.**

**We have the elements to beautify your home at moderate cost. A few dollars and a little care in the selection of**

**Wall Paper**

**will produce surprising results.**

**Picture Frames made to order.**

**Montanus**

**212 Market Street,**

**bet. 24 and 24.**

**FURNACES, ETC.**

**BRIDGEFORD & CO.'S**

**HOT AIR**

**FURNACES,**

**ECONOMIST**

**RANGES**

**AND**

**HEATING STOVES.**

**ALWAYS RELIABLE.**

**501 West Main St.**

**CHINAWARE, ETC.**

**Our**

**New Imported**

**Goods**

**now arriving and all sacrificed in our**

**Closing - Out Sale.**

**Now is the time to buy**

**Wedding Presents.**

**ARTHUR KAYE,**

**555 Fourth Ave.**

**JEWELRY**

**A Few Weeks Till Christmas.**

**Everybody Will Want to Make a**

**Present to Somebody.**

**Come and pick out your present now**

**and pay on it weekly and you**

**won't miss the money.**

**Our stock is complete in everything.**

**Goods marked in plain figures.**

**George Wolf & Co.**

**JEWELERS,**

**FOURTH AND JEFFERSON**

**MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.**

**Valves,**

**Steam Cocks,**

**Injectors,**

**Lubricators,**

**Pipe Fittings,**

**Pipe, Well Casing,**

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